

Latin Final: May 26th

Regular Verbs

Opto, Optare – to choose

1st conjugation

Singular

Plural

1 st	OPTO	OPTAMUS
2 nd	OPTAS	OPTATIS
3 rd	OPTAT	OPTANT

Audeo, Audēre – to dare

2nd conjugation

Singular

Plural

1 st	AUDEO	AUDEMUS
2 nd	AUDES	AUDETIS
3 rd	AUDET	AUDENT

Lego, Legere – to read

3rd conjugation

Singular

Plural

1 st	LEGO	LEGIMUS
2 nd	LEGIS	LEGITIS
3 rd	LEGIT	LEGUNT

Facio, Facere – to complete

3rd -io conjugation

Singular

Plural

1 st	FACIO	FACIMUS
2 nd	FACIS	FACITIS
3 rd	FACIT	FACIUNT

Servio, Servire – to serve

4th conjugation

Singular

Plural

1 st	SERVIO	SERVIMUS
2 nd	SERVIS	SERVITIS
3 rd	SERVIT	SERVIUNT

Irregular Verbs

Sum, Esse – to be

Singular

Plural

1 st	SUM	SUMUS
2 nd	ES	ESTIS
3 rd	EST	SUNT

Eo, Ire – to go

Singular

Plural

1 st	EO	IMUS
2 nd	IS	ITIS
3 rd	IT	EUNT

Compound Verbs

Possum, Posse – to be able

Singular

Plural

1 st	POSSUM	POSSUMUS
2 nd	POTES	POTESTIS
3 rd	POTEST	POSSUNT

Exeo, Exire – to go out

Singular

Plural

1 st	EXEO	EXIMUS
2 nd	EXIS	EXITIS
3 rd	EXIT	EXEUNT

Imperatives

S

PL

Wait!

_____MANE_____ _____MANETE_____

Don't wait!

____NOLI MANERE_____ ____NOLITE MANERE_____

S

PL

Come!

_____VENI_____ _____VENITE_____

Don't come!

____NOLI VENIRE_____ ____NOLITE VENIRE_____

Write the Latin Verb Form for each
English Translation.

1. We lead _____DUCIMUS_____

2. They dine _____CENANT_____

3. You ought _____DEBES_____

4. He kills _____OCCIDIT_____

5. I go _____EO_____

6. You all flee _____FUGITIS_____

- 1) write the correct **INFINITIVE**.
- 2) **Translate** the sentence.

1. discipuli (to write) litteras non cupiunt.

Infinitive - _____**SCRIBERE**_____

THE STUDENTS DO NOT WANT TO WRITE LETTERS

2. femina (to wait for) filiam constituit.

Infinitive - _____**EXSPECTARE**_____

THE WOMAN DECIDES TO WAIT FOR HER DAUGHTER.

Give the Uses for the Latin Noun Cases

Nominative Case	SUBJECT AND COMPLEMENT
Genitive Case	POSSESSION
Dative Case	INDIRECT OBJECT
Accusative Case	DIRECT OBJECT; OBJECT OF THE PREPOSITION
Ablative Case	OBJECT OF THE PREPOSITION
Vocative Case	DIRECT ADDRESS

Write down the **ENDINGS** for each **DECLENSION** of **NOUNS**

1st Declension

NOM	A	AE
GEN	AE	ARUM
DAT	AE	IS
ACC	AM	AS
ABL	Ā	IS
VOC	A	AE

2nd Declension

NOM	US/ER	I
GEN	I	ORUM
DAT	O	IS
ACC	UM	OS
ABL	O	IS
VOC	E/ER	I

3rd Declension

NOM	_____	ES
GEN	IS	UM
DAT	I	IBUS
ACC	EM	ES
ABL	E	IBUS
VOC	_____	ES

- 1) write the word in the correct CASE.
- 2) Translate the sentence.

The Nominative Case

1. Magistri (tired) sunt.

FESSI

THE TEACHERS ARE TIRED

The Genitive Case

THE TEACHERS

2. (The boy's) tabula non hic est.

____PUERI_____

THE BOY'S TABLET IS NOT HERE

The Accusative Case

3. Quintus (good dog) habet.

BONUM CANEM

QUINTUS HAS A GOOD DOG

The Ablative Case

4. Puellae ab (house) festinant.

CASĀ

THE GIRLS HURRY FROM THE HOUSE

The Vocative Case

5. “(Argus), veni huc!”

ARGE

ARGUS, COME HERE

Subjects and Objects

1. Horati__A__ et Quint__US__ ex agr__O__ Arg__UM__ ducunt.

Horatia and Quintus lead Argus out of the field.

2. Flavi__US__ puer__OS__ et puell__AS__ mult__OS__ docet.

FLAVIUS TEACHES MANY BOYS AND GIRLS.

3. Quint__US__ amic__UM__ iuvat.

Quintus helps his friend.

Fill-in the charts

Greek

Roman

Hermes	Mercury
Aphrodite	Venus
Dionysus	Bacchus
Hephaestus	Vulcan
Hera	Juno
Athena	Minerva
Hestia	Vesta
Poseidon	Neptune
Ares	Mars
Hades	Pluto
Artemis	Diana
Zeus	Jupiter
Demeter	Ceres
Apollo	Apollo

Familia Romana

Latin

English

Pater	FATHER
Mater	MOTHER
Soror	SISTER
Avus	GRANDFATHER
Frater	BROTHER
Avia	GRANDMOTHER
Filius	SON
Filia	DAUGHTER

Arabic Number

Roman Numeral

Latin Name

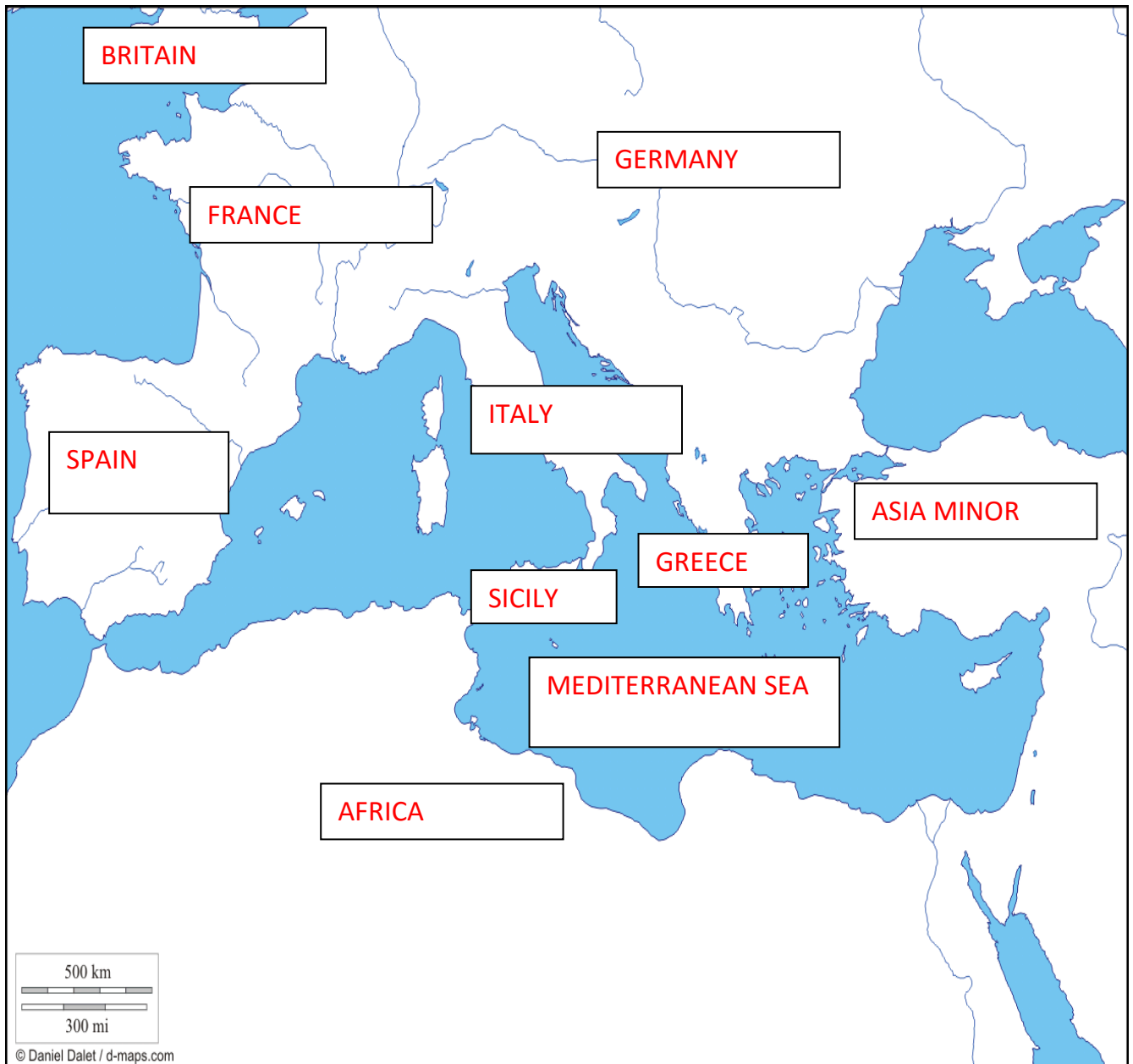
1	I	Unus
2	II	Duo
3	III	Tres
4	IV	Quattuor
5	V	Quinque
6	VI	Sex
7	VII	Septem
8	VIII	Octo
9	IX	Novem
10	X	Decem

Give the values for the following Roman Numerals

L = 50
C = 100
D = 500
M = 1,000

Locate:

1. Italy
2. Sicily
3. Spain
4. France
5. Greece
6. Mediterranean Sea
7. Africa
8. Germany
9. Asia Minor
10. Britain



1. List 3 ways a person could become a slave.

Prisoner of war, abandoned as a child, kidnapped by pirates, gladiator, sold into slavery, in debt

2. What were 5 common slave jobs?

Maid, tutor, waiter, janitor, clerk, secretary, farmer, bodyguard, personal attendant, builder, carpenter, baker

3. What is a *pecūlium*?

Money slaves saved to buy freedom

4. What are *coloniae*?

Roman towns – often conquered towns

5. List 5 typical jobs of a Roman farmer.

Sow field, plow field, take care of animals, water crops, pick olives, sell items at market day, bless the fields

6. True or False. Market days were regular school holidays.

True

7. List three ways olives were used.

Oil for cooking, eating, lamp fuel, cleaning skin

8. What does *nundinae* mean?

9th day affairs/market day

9. From what ages did Roman children attend primary school?

12

10. Name five subjects Roman children studied in school.

14

11. True or False. Greek slaves often taught Roman children.

True

12. Name two Roman school supplies.

Abacus, papyrus, liber, stilus, tabula

13. Who was Quintus Horatius Flaccus? Which Emperor was he close friends with?

A Roman poet; Augustus

14. What is a freedman/freedwoman? How could slaves become free?

An ex slave; in the master's will, buying freedom

15. What were three common duties for Roman women/girls?

Getting water, cleaning, cooking, taking care of children

16. What was the most important function of women in the Roman society?

Having children

17. At what age was marriage legal for Roman girls?

12

18. At what age was marriage legal for Roman boys?

14

19. What are the three phases of Rome's government?

Monarchy, Republic, Empire

Iliad

_____ERIS_____, the goddess of discord, had not been invited to the wedding of _____PELEUS_____ and _____THETIS_____. She threw a _____GOLDEN APPLE_____, on which was written _____TO THE FAIREST_____. The goddesses _____ATHENA_____, _____HERA_____, and _____APHRODITE_____ fought over this prize. _____ZEUS_____ decided that the Trojan prince _____PARIS_____ should be the judge of this beauty contest. _____PARIS_____ chose _____APHRODITE_____ because she offered him _____HELEN_____.

_____PARIS_____ sailed to _____SPARTA_____, left with _____HELEN_____, and brought her back to _____TROY_____. _____MENELAUS_____, king of Sparta, convinced his brother, _____AGAMEMNON_____ to go to war against the _____TROJANS_____. Achilles, the bravest of heroes, hailed from _____THESSALY_____. Odysseus came from _____ITHACA_____.

For _____10_____ years the Greeks besieged the city of _____TROY_____, but they were not able to capture it. At last, _____AGAMEMNON_____ and _____ACHILLES_____ have an argument over a slave girl. _____ACHILLES_____ is angry, and he no longer fights. Soon the _____TROJANS_____ are conquering the Greeks, and setting fire to their ships.

____PATROCLUS____, a dear friend of ____ACHILLES____, joins the battle when ____ACHILLES____ decides that he will no longer fight. When the ____TROJANS____ see ____PATROCLUS____ they are afraid, and they run back into the city. But ____HECTOR____ the bravest Trojan, calls ____PATROCLUS____ into battle, and he kills ____PATROCLUS____ with his spear.

____ACHILLES____, when he hears that ____PATROCLUS____ is dead, returns to the battle. ____HECTOR____ alone remains outside of the walls of Troy. His father ____PRIAM____ and his mother ____HECUBA____ beg him to come back into the city, but ____HECTOR____ does not listen to them.

____ACHILLES____ and ____HECTOR____ hurl ____SPEARS____ at each other, but finally ____ACHILLES____ pierces ____HECTOR____ in the ____NECK____, and he falls down to the ground dead. ____ACHILLES____ then ties the ____DEAD BODY____ of ____HECTOR____ to his ____CHARIOT____ and drags him around the city walls.

____PRIAM____ and ____HECUBA____ mourn for a long time for their son. When night falls, ____PRIAM____ loads his wagon with a fabulous ransom and proceeds to the tent of ____ACHILLES____. ____ACHILLES____ is moved by pity, and he returns ____HECTOR____ to his father.

The Trojans have a feast and drink lots of wine. When night comes, the Trojan watchmen are asleep. The Greeks exit the _____HORSE_____ and kill them. The Greeks set the city on fire, and few Trojans escape. _____AENEAS_____, the Trojan prince, his _____FATHER_____, and his _____SON_____ escape the flames and go to the _____MOUNTAIN/SHIPS_____. Although Troy is completely destroyed, they have survived.

_____AENEAS_____ encourages them to found a new Troy. They board the ships and sail to unknown lands. After many hardships, they eventually land in _____ITALY_____, and _____AENEAS'_____ descendant, _____ROMULUS_____ founds the city of _____ROME_____ in the year _____753_____ BC.

Study Guide: Final Exam

__G__1. cena	A. Breakfast
__K__2. triclinium	B. Dining or sitting couches
__A__3. ientaculum	C. Office
__H__4. peristylum	D. Hallway
__B__5. lecti	E. Entrance/living room
__I__6. prandium	F. Bedrooms or small rooms
__F__7. cubicula	G. Dinner
__J__8. culina	H. Garden
__C__9. tablinum	I. Lunch
__E__10. atrium	J. Kitchen
__D__11. vestibulum	K. Dining room

Study Guide: Final Exam

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| __C__ 1. toga | A. Undergarment worn by men, women, and children |
| __D__ 2. calcei/soleae | B. A dress |
| __E__ 3. petasus | C. Worn by male citizens only |
| __B__ 4. stola | D. Shoes |
| __A__ 5. tunica | E. A hat |

marketplace

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| __J__ 1. insulae | A. Farm houses |
| __F__ 2. bibliotheca | B. A shop or pub |
| __E__ 3. forum | C. Temple |
| __H__ 4. thermae | D. Large estate house |
| __I__ 5. amphitheatrum | E. Outdoor |
| __B__ 6. taberna | F. Library |
| __D__ 7. domus | G. Senate house |
| __A__ 8. villae rusticae | H. Public baths |
| __C__ 9. templum | I. Outdoor arena |
| __G__ 10. Curia | J. Apartment buildings |